RINGKASAN

Ketimpangan pendapatan merupakan salah satu isu ekonomi yang signifikan di Kota Magelang, yang ditandai oleh rasio gini yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan wilayah lain di Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif pada masalah ketimpangan pendapatan di Kota Magelang dengan judul "Analisis Determinan Ketimpangan pendapatan Kota Magelang Periode 2003-2023 (Pendekatan *Error Correction Model*)". Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB), persentase penduduk miskin, dan belanja modal terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan di Kota Magelang, baik dalam jangka panjang maupun jangka pendek.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan analisis data menggunakan *Error Correction Model* (ECM) menunjukkan bahwa: (1) PDRB berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan dalam jangka panjang, sementara dalam jangka pendek pengaruhnya positif namun tidak signifikan. (2) Persentase penduduk miskin menunjukkan pengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan baik dalam jangka panjang maupun jangka pendek. (3) Belanja modal memiliki pengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan dalam jangka panjang dan jangka pendek.

Implikasi dari kesimpulan di atas yaitu dalam upaya mengurangi ketimpangan pendapatan, pemerintah perlu mendorong pemerataan hasil pertumbuhan ekonomi. Upaya yang dapat dilakukan adalah dengan meningkatkan efektivitas kebijakan pajak progresif dan penetapan standar upah minimum yang optimal. Pemerintah juga perlu melanjutkan upaya pengentasan kemiskinan, melalui penyaluran subsidi dan bantuan sosial yang tepat sasaran, serta penyediaan bantuan modal dan pendampingan usaha bagi masyarakat miskin. Selain itu, pemerintah juga perlu meningkatkan pembangunan sarana dan prasarana publik untuk mengurangi kesenjangan ekonomi, melalui pembangunan infrastruktur fisik serta perbaikan layanan pendidikan dan kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Rasio Gini, Kota Magelang, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Persentase Penduduk Miskin, Belanja Modal

SUMMARY

Income inequality is one of the significant economic issues in Magelang City, characterized by a higher Gini ratio compared to other regions in Central Java. This research is a quantitative study on the issue of income inequality in Magelang City titled: "Analysis of the Determinants of Income Inequality in Magelang Citry Period 2003-2023 (Error Correction Model Approach)." The objective of this research is to analyze the impact of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), the percentage of the poor population, and capital expenditure on income inequality in the Magelang City, both in the long term and the short term.

Based on the research results and data analysis using the Error Correction Model (ECM), it shows that: (1) GDRP has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in the long term, while in the short term its effect is positive but not significant. (2) The percentage of the poor population shows a positive but not significant effect on income inequality both in the long term and the short term. (3) Capital expenditure has a negative and significant effect on income inequality in both the long term and the short term.

The implication of the above conclusion is that in an effort to reduce income inequality, the government needs to promote the equitable distribution of economic growth. Efforts that can be made include increasing the effectiveness of progressive tax policies and setting optimal minimum wage standards. The government also needs to continue efforts to alleviate poverty, through the targeted distribution of subsidies and social benefits, as well as the provision of capital aid and business mentoring for the poor. In addition, the government also needs to enhance the development of public facilities and infrastructure to reduce economic disparities, through the construction of physical infrastructure as well as the improvement of education and health services.

Keywords: Income Inequality, Gini Ratio, Gross Regional Domestic Product, Percentage of the Poor Population, and Capital Expenditure